THOMAS SIMS (SBN 264174)
tsims@baronbudd.com
RUSSELL BUDD
rbudd@baronbudd.com
BARON & BUDD, P. C.
3102 Oak Lawn Ave, Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas 75219
Telephone: (214) 521-3605
Facsimile: (214) 520-1181

Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

SHERRI KELLERMAN;

Plaintiff,

v.

BAYER HEALTHCARE PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.; MERCK & CO., INC.; SCHERING CORPORATION; and MCKESSON CORPORATION;

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:14-cv-3680

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1. **Strict Liability**
2. **Product Liability - Failure to Warn**
3. **Negligence**
4. **Breach of Express Warranty**
5. **Breach of Implied Warranty**
6. **Fraud**
7. **Negligent Misrepresentation**
8. **Fraudulent Concealment**

Plaintiff, by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby brings this Complaint for damages against the Defendants, and alleges the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action for damages suffered by Plaintiff as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent and wrongful conduct in connection with the design, development, manufacture, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, advertising, distribution,

labeling, and/or sale of the pharmaceutical drug Avelox® (also known as moxifloxacin). Avelox® in any of its forms shall herein be referred to as "Avelox." Plaintiff maintains that Avelox is defective, dangerous to human health, unfit and unsuitable to be marketed and sold in commerce, and lacked proper warnings and directions as to the dangers associated with its use.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Sherri Kellerman is a natural person and at all relevant times a resident and citizen of Blount County, Tennessee. Plaintiff brings this action for personal injuries sustained by the use of Avelox. As a direct and proximate result of being prescribed and ingesting Avelox, Plaintiff developed peripheral neuropathy and/or symptoms of peripheral neuropathy.

3. Defendant Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Bayer") is a Delaware corporation that has its principal place of business at 340 Changebridge Road, P.O. Box 1000, Montville, New Jersey 07045.

4. In January 2008, Bayer Pharmaceuticals Corporation was merged into Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals Inc.

5. Defendant Bayer has transacted and conducted business within the State of California.

6. Defendant Bayer has derived substantial revenue from goods and products used in the State of California.

7. Defendant Bayer expected or should have expected its acts to have consequences within the State of California, and derived substantial revenue from interstate commerce.

8. Defendant Bayer was engaged in the business of designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distributing, labeling, and/or selling Avelox.

9. Defendant Merck & Co., Inc. ("Merck") is New Jersey corporation which has its principal place of business at One Merck Drive, Whitehouse Station, New Jersey 08889.

10. Defendant Merck has transacted and conducted business within the State of California.

11. Defendant Merck has derived substantial revenue from goods and products used in the State of California.

12. Defendant Merck expected or should have expected their acts to have consequences within the State of California, and derived substantial revenue from interstate commerce.

13. At all times material hereto, Defendant Merck was engaged in the business of designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distributing, labeling, and/or selling Avelox.

14. Defendant Schering Corporation (hereinafter "Schering") is a New Jersey corporation which has its principal place of business at 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, New Jersey 07033.

15. Defendant Schering has transacted and conducted business within the State of California.

16. Defendant Schering has derived substantial revenue from goods and products used in the State of California.

17. Defendant Schering expected or should have expected their acts to have consequences within the State of California, and derived substantial revenue from interstate commerce.

18. At all times material hereto, Defendant Schering was engaged in the business of designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distributing, labeling, and/or selling Avelox.

19. Defendant Schering is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Merck.

20. At all times material hereto, Schering was a distributor of Bayer's pharmaceutical products, including Avelox.

21. Defendant McKesson Corporation (hereinafter "McKesson") is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at One Post Street, San Francisco, California 94104. At all relevant times, McKesson was in the business of manufacturing, labeling, selling,

marketing, packaging, re-packaging and/or distributing Avelox, including, on information and belief, the Avelox used by Plaintiff.

22. McKesson touts itself as, among other things: (1) the largest pharmaceutical distributor in North America distributing one-third of the medications used daily in North America, (2) the nation's leading health care information technology company, and (3) a provider of "decision support" software to help physicians determine the best possible clinical diagnosis and treatment plans for patients.

23. At all times material hereto, McKesson was one of the largest customers of Merck.

24. Upon information and belief, at all times material hereto, McKesson was a distributor of Bayer's pharmaceutical products, including Avelox.

25. At all times herein mentioned, McKesson provided research services to pharmaceutical companies such as Bayer and Merck. For example, on its website, McKesson offered "bio-pharmaceutical manufacturers an unsurpassed suite of services to accelerate the approval and successful commercialization of specialty pharmaceuticals across the product life cycle." Through its Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) Services, McKesson provided pharmaceutical manufacturers like Bayer with a wide range of risk-based services, including consultation on FDA submissions, strategic program designs, data management, and assistance with drug launch.

26. At all times herein mentioned, McKesson conducted regular and sustained business in California by selling and/or distributing its products and services, including Avelox, in California.

27. As used herein, "Defendants" includes all named Defendants.

28. Defendants are authorized to do business in California and derive substantial income from doing business in this state.

29. Upon information and belief, Defendants purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of conducting activities with California, thus invoking the benefits and protections of

its laws.

30. Upon information and belief, Defendants did act together to design, sell, advertise, manufacture and/or distribute Avelox, with full knowledge of its dangerous and defective nature.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

31. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because the amount in controversy exceeds $75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and because Defendants are all either incorporated and have their principal place outside of the state in which the Plaintiffs resides.

32. The Court also has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

33. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in that Defendants conduct business here and are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Furthermore, Defendants sell, market and/or distribute Avelox within California and this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

34. At all relevant times, Defendants were in the business of and did design, research, manufacture, test, advertise, promote, market, sell, distribute, and/or have acquired and are responsible for Defendants who have designed, researched, manufactured, tested, advertised, promoted, marketed, sold and distributed the pharmaceutical drug Avelox.

35. Plaintiff was prescribed Avelox and used it as directed.

36. Upon information and belief, McKesson distributed the Avelox that Plaintiff ingested. Plaintiff filled her Avelox prescription at a CVS Pharmacy at a time when McKesson had a distribution agreement with CVS, and CVS is the largest customer of McKesson.

37. Avelox was approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (hereinafter "FDA") on December 10, 1999 for use in the United States, and is the brand name for the antibiotic moxifloxacin.

38. Avelox is a broad spectrum synthetic antibacterial agent manufactured by Bayer and marketed and sold in the United States in oral tablet, IV solution, and ophthalmic solution

under the brand name Avelox by Bayer and Bayer's marketing partner, Defendant Merck.

39. Avelox is a member of the quinolone class of antibiotics. Quinolones are divided into four generations based on their spectrum of antimicrobial activity.

40. The 1st generation, non-fluorinated quinolone antibiotics were developed in the early 1960s and soon revealed themselves as effective against common gram-negative bacteria, but resistance developed rapidly.

41. Twenty years later, in the early 1980s, fluorinated derivates of the quinolones emerged, revealing a broader, more potent antibiotic, effective against common gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. These so-called 2nd generation quinolones included Noroxin® (norfloxacin), Cipro® (ciprofloxacin), Floxin® (ofloxacin), and pefloxacin (never approved for marketing in the United States).

42. Fluoroquinolones have long been associated with serious side effects. Indeed, many fluoroquinolones have been removed from the United States market due to intolerable adverse events. For example, Omniflox® (temafloxacin) was removed from the market in June 1992 only six months after approval due to low blood sugar, kidney failure, and a rare form of anemia; Trovan® (trovafloxacin) was removed from the market in June 1999 due to severe liver toxicity; Raxar® (grepafloxacin) was removed from the market in October 1999 due to QT-interval prolongation; Zagam® (sparfloxacin) was removed from the market in July 2001 due to QT-interval prolongation; and most recently, Tequin® (gatifloxacin) was removed from the market in May 2006 amid reports of severe blood sugar reactions such as hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia.

43. Bayer submitted a New Drug Application ("NDA") for Avelox on December 9, 1998.

44. With the patent for Cipro® (Bayer's other blockbuster fluoroquinolone) set to expire in 2003, Defendants set out to develop and effectively market Avelox in order to be more competitive with 3rd and 4th generation fluoroquinolones, including Levaquin®. Avelox quickly became Bayer's heir apparent and successor to Cipro®.

45. Similar to Cipro®, Avelox® has proven to be a blockbuster drug for Bayer. In 2007 alone, Avelox® generated international sales of $697.3 million dollars.

46. Defendant Bayer has indicated on its website that Avelox is "safe and effective" and "has a well-characterized safety profile, which has been studied in over 14,000 patients in clinical trials and 92,000 patients in post marketing surveillance studies."

47. However, the scientific evidence has established a clear association between Avelox and an increased risk of long-term and sometimes irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

48. Defendants knew or should have known that Avelox is associated with an increased risk of developing irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

49. Defendants failed to appropriately and adequately inform and warn Plaintiff and Plaintiff's prescribing physicians of the serious and dangerous risks associated with the use of Avelox concerning peripheral neuropathy, as well as other severe and personal injuries, which are permanent and/or long-lasting in nature, cause significant physical pain and mental anguish, diminished enjoyment of life, and the need for medical treatment, monitoring and/or medications.

50. The warning label for Avelox during the period from September 2004 through August 2013 misled Plaintiff and her treating physician by incorrectly advising patients and physicians that peripheral neuropathy associated with Avelox was "rare" and failing to mention the possiblity that it could result in irreversible nerve damage.

51. Though this injury can be significant and debilitating, the language regarding the "rare" risk of peripheral neuropathy was buried at the bottom of a long list of adverse reactions that were included on the Avelox label; the language was in no way highlighted for the benefit of prescribing physicians and patients.

52. Additionally, Defendants failed to disseminate a "Dear Doctor" letter to physicians concerning the label change or the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy, and Defendants failed to disclose this serious and dangerous effect when promoting Avelox to physicians.

53. Despite their knowledge that Avelox was associated with an elevated risk of permanent nerve damage, Defendants' promotional campaign was focused on Avelox's purported "safety profile."

54. As early as 1992, there was evidence of the association between fluoroquinolone antibiotics and peripheral neuropathy. Dr. Aoun from the Infectious Diseases Clinic and Microbiology Laboratory at the Institut Jules Bordet in Belgium, along with others, wrote a letter to the editor of the Lancet raising concerns about a 37-year old patient who developed peripheral neuropathy after taking fluoroquinolones.

55. Four years later, Karin Hedenmalm and Olav Spigset published "Peripheral sensory disturbances related to treatment with fluoroquinolones" based on a review of 37 separate reports of symptoms of peripheral nerve damage, highlighting concerns about numbness, pain, and muscle weakness.

56. One of the first studies in the United States that included the post market experience concerning Avelox and neuropathy was "Peripheral Neuropathy Associated with Fluoroquinolones" written by Jay S. Cohen.

57. The Cohen paper was published in December 2001 and revealed that adverse events reported by forty-five patients suggested a possible association between fluoroquinolones and long-term peripheral nervous system damage. The study noted in particular the presence of severe and/or persistent nerve problems. Over one-half of the patients surveyed said their symptoms lasted for more than a year, and eighty percent characterized their symptoms as severe. The Cohen paper recommended further investigation of the association between fluoroquinolones and peripheral neuropathy. The study concluded with the following advisory: "If the occurrence of fluoroquinolone-associated ADEs of this severity and duration is confirmed, physicians need to be informed and warnings might be considered for these drugs' product information."

58. In 2002 and 2003 Defendants were put on notice that numerous reports had been submitted to the FDA's Adverse Event Reporting System that identified fluoroquinolone users

who had developed disabling peripheral neuropathy that persisted long after the drug had been discontinued.

59. A scientific review by the FDA of the adverse events in the FDA Adverse Event database in 2003 concerning Avelox and other fluoroquinolones revealed numerous reports of long-term peripheral neuropathy.

60. In September 2004, an amended Avelox label concerning peripheral nerve damage was approved by the FDA. The amended label included the following statement in the Warnings section:

> Peripheral Neuropathy: Rare cases of sensory or sensorimotor axonal polyneuropathy affecting small and/or large axons resulting in paresthesias, hypoesthesias, dysesthesias and weakness have been reported in patients receiving quinolones.

61. Thus, rather than warning patients and physician that the use of Avelox may result in permanent nerve damage, Defendants instead adopted a warning that misleadingly indicated such damage was rare and failed to make any mention of the risk of permanent nerve damage.

62. Defendants' failure to adequately warn physicians resulted in (1) patients receiving Avelox instead of another acceptable and adequate non-fluoroquinolone antibiotic, sufficient to treat the illness for which Plaintiff presented to the provider; (2) and physicians failing to warn and instruct consumers about the risk of long-term peripheral nervous system injuries associated with Avelox.

63. The failure of Defendants to include appropriate warnings in the label as published to the medical community also resulted in an absence of adequate warnings in patient information presented directly to consumers, either as part of samples packages or as part of the prescription they received from retail pharmacies.

64. Despite Defendants' knowledge and failure to adequately warn Plaintiff and physicians of the above, Defendants continue to market Avelox as a first line therapy for

common bronchitis, sinusitis and other non-life threatening bacterial infections, conditions for which many other safer antibiotics are available.

65. In August of 2013, after mounting evidence of the relationship between fluoroquinolones and severe, long-term peripheral neuropathy, the FDA determined that the existing warning regarding peripheral nerve damage was inadequate. On August 15, 2013, an updated warning was issued in which the risk of rapid onset of irreversible peripheral neuropathy was finally included. The updated warning also removed the statement that nerve damage occurred only in rare cases.

66. In January of 2014, Ayad Ali published "Peripheral neuropathy and Guillain-Barré syndrome risks associated with exposure to systemic fluoroquinolones: a pharmacovigilance analysis" which reemphasized the link between fluoroquinolones and peripheral neuropathy and called for increased scrutiny of the risk-benefit of fluoroquinolone prescriptions. The Ali paper also detailed the presence of strong safety signals dating back to at least 2005 regarding the potential for Avelox and other fluoroquinolones to cause long-term, disabling peripheral neuropathy.

EQUITABLE TOLLING OF APPLICABLE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

67. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

68. The running of any statute of limitations has been tolled by reason of Defendants' fraudulent concealment. Defendants, through their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, actively concealed from Plaintiff and Plaintiff's treating physicians the true risks associated with Avelox.

69. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff and, upon information and belief, Plaintiff's treating physicians were unaware, and could not reasonably know or have learned through reasonable diligence that Plaintiff had been exposed to the risks alleged herein and that those risks were the direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions.

70. Furthermore, Defendants are estopped from relying on any statute of limitations

because of their fraudulent concealment of the true character, quality and nature of Avelox. Defendants were under a duty to disclose the true character, quality, and nature of Avelox because this was non-public information over which Defendants had and continues to have exclusive control, and because Defendants knew that this information was not available to the Plaintiff, medical providers and/or to their facilities. In addition, Defendants are estopped from relying on any statute of limitations because of their intentional concealment of these facts.

71. The Plaintiff had no knowledge that Defendants were engaged in the wrongdoing alleged herein. Because of the fraudulent acts of concealment of wrongdoing by Defendants, the Plaintiff could not have reasonably discovered the wrongdoing at any time prior. Also, the economics of this fraud should be considered. Defendants had the ability to and did spend enormous amounts of money in furtherance of their purpose of marketing, promoting and/or distributing a profitable drug, notwithstanding the known or reasonably known risks. Plaintiff and medical professionals could not have afforded and could not have possibly conducted studies to determine the nature, extent and identity of related health risks, and were forced to rely on only the Defendants' representations. Accordingly, Defendants are precluded by the discovery rule and/or the doctrine of fraudulent concealment from relying upon any statute of limitations.

72. For each Count hereinafter alleged and averred, the above and following Paragraphs should be considered re-alleged as if fully rewritten.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

[Strict Liability]

73. Avelox was defective at the time of its manufacture, development, production, testing, inspection, endorsement, prescription, sale and distribution in that warnings, instructions and directions accompanying Avelox failed to warn of the dangerous risks posed by Avelox, including the risk of developing irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

74. At all times alleged herein, Avelox was defective and Defendants knew that Avelox was to be used by consumers without inspection for defects. Moreover, Plaintiff, her

prescribing physicians, and her health care providers neither knew nor had reason to know at the time of Plaintiff's use of Avelox of the aforementioned defects. Ordinary consumers would not have recognized the potential risks for which Defendants failed to include the appropriate warnings.

75. At all times alleged herein, Avelox was prescribed to and used by Plaintiff as intended by Defendants and in a manner reasonably foreseeable to Defendants.

76. The design of Avelox was defective in that the risks associated with using Avelox outweighed any benefits of the design. Any benefits associated with the use of Avelox were either relatively minor or nonexistent and could have been obtained by the use of other, alternative treatments and products that could equally or more effectively reach similar results.

77. The defect in design existed when the product left Defendants' possession.

78. At the time Avelox left the control of Defendants, Defendants knew or should have known of the risks associated with ingesting Avelox.

79. As a result of Avelox's defective condition, Plaintiff suffered the injuries and damages alleged herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demand that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

[Product Liability – Failure to Warn]

80. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

81. Defendants have engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, manufacturing, marketing, and/or promoting Avelox, and through that conduct have knowingly and intentionally placed Avelox into the stream of commerce with full knowledge that it reaches consumers such as Plaintiff who ingested it.

82. Defendants did in fact sell, distribute, supply, manufacture, and/or promote Avelox to Plaintiff and to her prescribing physicians. Additionally, Defendants expected the Avelox that they were selling, distributing, supplying, manufacturing, and/or promoting to reach – and Avelox did in fact reach – prescribing physicians and consumers, including Plaintiff and her prescribing physicians, without any substantial change in the condition of the product from when it was initially distributed by Defendants.

83. At all times herein mentioned, the aforesaid product was defective and unsafe in manufacture such that it was unreasonably dangerous to the user, and was so at the time it was distributed by Defendants and ingested by Plaintiff. The defective condition of Avelox was due in part to the fact that it was not accompanied by proper warnings regarding the possible side effect of developing long-term and potentially irreversible peripheral neuropathy as a result of its use.

84. This defect caused serious injury to Plaintiff, who used Avelox in its intended and foreseeable manner.

85. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants had a duty to properly design, manufacture, compound, test, inspect, package, label, distribute, market, examine, maintain supply, provide proper warnings, and take such steps to assure that the product did not cause users to suffer from unreasonable and dangerous side effects.

86. Defendants so negligently and recklessly labeled, distributed, and promoted the aforesaid product that it was dangerous and unsafe for the use and purpose for which it was intended.

87. Defendants negligently and recklessly failed to warn of the nature and scope of the side effects associated with Avelox, namely irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

88. Defendants were aware of the probable consequences of the aforesaid conduct. Despite the fact that Defendants knew or should have known that Avelox caused serious injuries, they failed to exercise reasonable care to warn of the dangerous side effect of developing irreversible peripheral neuropathy from Avelox use, even though this side effect

was known or reasonably scientifically knowable at the time of distribution. Defendants willfully and deliberately failed to avoid the consequences associated with their failure to warn, and in doing so, Defendants acted with a conscious disregard for the safety of Plaintiff.

89. Plaintiff could not have discovered any defect in the subject product through the exercise of reasonable care.

90. Defendants, as the manufacturers and/or distributors of the subject product, are held to the level of knowledge of an expert in the field.

91. Plaintiff reasonably relied upon the skill, superior knowledge, and judgment of Defendants.

92. Had Defendants properly disclosed the risks associated with Avelox, Plaintiff would have avoided the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy by not using Avelox.

93. As a direct and proximate result of the carelessness, negligence, recklessness, and gross negligence of Defendants alleged herein, and in such other ways to be later shown, the subject product caused Plaintiff to sustain injuries as herein alleged.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

[Negligence]

94. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

95. At all times material hereto, Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care to consumers, including Plaintiff herein, in the design, development, manufacture, testing, inspection, packaging, promotion, marketing, distribution, labeling, and/or sale of Avelox.

96. Defendants breached their duty of reasonable care to Plaintiff in that they negligently promoted, marketed, distributed, and/or labeled the subject product.

97. Plaintiff's injuries and damages alleged herein were and are the direct and

proximate result of the carelessness and negligence of Defendants, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following particulars:

a) In the design, development, research, manufacture, testing, packaging, promotion, marketing, sale, and/or distribution of Avelox;

b) In failing to warn or instruct, and/or adequately warn or adequately instruct, users of the subject product, including Plaintiff herein, of Avelox's dangerous and defective characteristics;

c) In the design, development, implementation, administration, supervision, and/or monitoring of clinical trials for the subject product;

d) In promoting the subject product in an overly aggressive, deceitful, and fraudulent manner, despite evidence as to the product's defective and dangerous characteristics due to its propensity to cause irreversible peripheral neuropathy;

e) In representing that the subject product was safe for its intended use when, in fact, the product was unsafe for its intended use;

f) In failing to perform appropriate pre-market testing of the subject product;

g) In failing to perform appropriate post-market surveillance of the subject product;

h) In failing to adequately and properly test Avelox before and after placing it on the market;

i) In failing to conduct sufficient testing on Avelox which, if properly performed, would have shown that Avelox had the serious side effect of causing irreversible peripheral neuropathy;

j) In failing to adequately warn Plaintiff and her healthcare providers that the use of Avelox carried a risk of developing irreversible peripheral neuropathy;

k) In failing to provide adequate post-marketing warnings or instructions after Defendant knew or should have known of the significant risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy associated with the use of Avelox; and

l) In failing to adequately and timely inform Plaintiff and the healthcare industry of the risk of serious personal injury, namely irreversible peripheral neuropathy, from Avelox ingestion as described herein.

98. Defendants knew or should have known that consumers, such as Plaintiff herein, would foreseeably suffer injury as a result of Defendants' failure to exercise reasonable and ordinary care.

99. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' carelessness and negligence, Plaintiff suffered severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries, including, but not limited to, irreversible peripheral neuropathy. Plaintiff have endured pain and suffering, have suffered economic loss, including incurring significant expenses for medical care and treatment, and will continue to incur such expenses in the future. Plaintiff seeks actual and punitive damages from Defendants as alleged herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Breach of Express Warranty]

100. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

101. Before Plaintiff was first prescribed Avelox and during the period in which she used Avelox, Defendants expressly warranted that Avelox was safe.

102. Avelox did not conform to these express representations because Avelox was not safe and had an increased risk of serious side effects, including irreversible peripheral neuropathy, whether taken individually or in conjunction with other therapies.

103. As a direct and proximate result of this wrongful conduct, Plaintiff was injured as described above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Breach of Implied Warranty]

104. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

105. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants manufactured, compounded, packaged, distributed, recommended, merchandised, advertised, promoted, supplied, and/or sold Avelox, and prior to the time that it was prescribed to Plaintiff, Defendants impliedly warranted to Plaintiff that the subject product was of merchantable quality and safe and fit for the use for which it was intended.

106. Plaintiff, individually and through her prescribing physicians, reasonably relied upon the skill, superior knowledge, and judgment of Defendants.

107. Plaintiff was prescribed, purchased, and used the subject product for its intended purpose.

108. Due to Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff could not have known about the nature of the risks and side effects associated with the subject product until after she used it.

109. Contrary to the implied warranty for the subject product, Avelox was not of merchantable quality, and it was neither safe nor fit for its intended uses and purposes, as alleged herein.

110. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff suffered severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries, including, but not limited to, irreversible peripheral neuropathy. Plaintiff have endured pain and suffering, has

suffered economic loss, including incurring significant expenses for medical care and treatment, and will continue to incur such expenses in the future. Plaintiff ham actual and punitive damages from Defendant as alleged herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Fraud]

111. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

112. Defendants misrepresented to Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the healthcare industry the safety and effectiveness of Avelox and/or fraudulently, intentionally, and/or negligently concealed material information, including adverse information, regarding the safety and effectiveness of Avelox.

113. Defendants made misrepresentations and actively concealed adverse information when Defendants knew, or should have known, that Avelox had defects, dangers, and characteristics that were other than what Defendants had represented to Plaintiff, Plaintiff's physicians, and the healthcare industry generally. Specifically, Defendants actively concealed from Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, the health care industry, and the consuming public that:

(a) Since at least 1996 Defendant Bayer and/or its predecessors were in possession of data demonstrating that Avelox increases the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy;

(b) There had been insufficient studies by Defendants and/or their predecessors regarding the safety and efficacy of Avelox before and after its product launch;

(c) Avelox was not fully and adequately tested by Defendants and/or their

predecessor for the risk of developing irreversible peripheral neuropathy; and

(d) Testing and studies by other entities as reported in the scientific literature has shown that the use of Avelox increases the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

114. These misrepresentations and/or active concealment alleged were perpetuated directly and/or indirectly by Defendants.

115. Defendants knew or should have known that these representations were false, and they made the representations with the intent or purpose of deceiving Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the healthcare industry.

116. Defendants made these false representations with the intent or purpose that Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the healthcare industry would rely on them, leading to the use of Avelox by Plaintiff as well as the general public.

117. At all times herein mentioned, neither Plaintiff nor her physicians were aware of the falsity or incompleteness of the statements being made by Defendants and believed them to be true. Had they been aware of said facts, her physicians would not have prescribed and Plaintiff would not have utilized the subject product.

118. Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the healthcare industry justifiably relied on and/or were induced by Defendants' misrepresentations and/or active concealment and relied on the absence of information regarding the dangers of Avelox that Defendants did suppress, conceal, or fail to disclose to Plaintiff's detriment. Plaintiff justifiably relied, directly or indirectly, on Defendants' misrepresentations and/or active concealment regarding the true dangers of Avelox. Based on the nature of the physician-patient relationship, Defendants had reason to expect that Plaintiff would indirectly rely on Defendants' misrepresentations and/or active concealment.

119. Defendants had a post-sale duty to warn Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the general public about the potential risks and complications associated with Avelox

in a timely manner.

120. Defendants made the representations and actively concealed information about the defects and dangers of Avelox with the intent and specific desire that Plaintiff's prescribing physicians and the consuming public would rely on such information, or the absence of information, in selecting Avelox as a treatment.

121. As a result of the concealment and/or suppression of the material facts set forth above, Plaintiff ingested Avelox and suffered injuries as set forth herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Negligent Misrepresentation]

122. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

123. Defendants negligently and/or recklessly misrepresented to Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the healthcare industry the safety and effectiveness of Avelox and/or recklessly and/or negligently concealed material information, including adverse information, regarding the safety, effectiveness, and dangers posed by Avelox.

124. Defendants made reckless or negligent misrepresentations and negligently or recklessly concealed adverse information when Defendants knew, or should have known, that Avelox had defects, dangers, and characteristics that were other than what Defendants had represented to Plaintiff, Plaintiff's physician(s) and the healthcare industry generally. Specifically, Defendants negligently or recklessly concealed from Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, the health care industry, and the consuming public that:

(a) Since at least 1996 Defendant Bayer and/or its predecessors were in possession of data demonstrating that Avelox increases the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy;

(b) There had been insufficient studies by Defendants and/or their predecessors regarding the safety and efficacy of Avelox before and after its product launch;

(c) Avelox was not fully and adequately tested by Defendants and/or their predecessor for the risk of developing irreversible peripheral neuropathy; and

(d) Testing and studies by other entities as reported in the scientific literature has shown that the use of Avelox increases the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

125. These negligent or reckless misrepresentations and/or negligent or reckless failures to disclose were perpetuated directly and/or indirectly by Defendants.

126. Defendants should have known through the exercise of due care that these representations were false, and they made the representations without the exercise of due care leading to the deception of Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the healthcare industry.

127. Defendants made these false representations without the exercise of due care knowing that it was reasonable and foreseeable that Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the healthcare industry would rely on them, leading to the use of Avelox by Plaintiff as well as the general public.

128. At all times herein mentioned, neither Plaintiff nor her physicians were aware of the falsity or incompleteness of the statements being made by Defendants and believed them to be true. Had they been aware of said facts, her physicians would not have prescribed and Plaintiff would not have utilized the subject product.

129. Plaintiff justifiably relied on and/or was induced by Defendants' negligent or reckless misrepresentations and/or negligent or reckless failure to disclose the dangers of Avelox and relied on the absence of information regarding the dangers of Avelox which Defendants negligently or recklessly suppressed, concealed, or failed to disclose to Plaintiff's detriment.

130. Defendants had a post-sale duty to warn Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the general public about the potential risks and complications associated with Avelox in a timely manner.

131. Defendants made the representations and actively concealed information about the defects and dangers of Avelox with the absence of due care such that Plaintiff's prescribing physicians and the consuming public would rely on such information, or the absence of information, in selecting Avelox as a treatment.

132. As a result of the negligent or reckless concealment and/or the negligent or reckless failure to provide materials facts set forth above, Plaintiff ingested Avelox and suffered injuries as set forth herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

[Fraudulent Concealment]

133. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

134. Defendants committed actual fraud by making material representations that were false, knowing that such material representations were false, and/or with reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of such material representations with the intent that Plaintiff and her prescribing physicians would rely on such material representations.

135. Plaintiff and her prescribing physicians were unaware of the falsity of these representations, they acted in actual and justifiable reliance on such material misrepresentations, and Plaintiff was injured as a direct and proximate result.

136. Additionally, Defendants knowingly omitted material information and remained silent regarding said misrepresentations despite the fact that they had a duty to inform Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the general public of the inaccuracy of said

misrepresentations, which omission constitutes a positive misrepresentation of material fact, with the intent that Plaintiff and her prescribing physicians would rely on Defendants' misrepresentations. Plaintiff and her prescribing physicians did, in fact, act in actual and justifiable reliance on Defendants' representations, and Plaintiff was injured as a result.

137. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants had a duty to Plaintiff, her prescribing physicians, and the general public to accurately inform them of risks associated with Avelox because Defendants, as the manufacturer and/or distributor of the subject product, were in a position of superior knowledge and judgment regarding any potential risks associated with Avelox.

138. Defendants committed constructive fraud by breaching one or more legal or equitable duties owed to Plaintiff relating to the Avelox at issue in this lawsuit, said breach or breaches constituting fraud because of her propensity to deceive others or constitute an injury to public interests or public policy.

139. In breaching their duties to Plaintiff, Defendants used their position of trust as the manufacturer and/or distributor of Avelox to increase sales of the drug at the expense of informing Plaintiff that, by ingesting Avelox, she wase placing herself at a significantly-increased risk of developing irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in her favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands that the issues herein contained be tried by a jury.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES

140. Plaintiff re-alleges all prior paragraphs of the Complaint as if set out here in full.

141. At all times material hereto, Defendants knew or should have known that Avelox was inherently dangerous with respect to the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

142. At all times material hereto, Defendants attempted to misrepresent and did

misrepresent facts concerning the safety of Avelox.

143. Defendants' misrepresentations included knowingly withholding material information from the medical community and the public, including Plaintiff, concerning the safety of the subject product.

144. At all times material hereto, Defendants knew and recklessly disregarded the fact that Avelox causes the chronic illness irreversible peripheral neuropathy.

145. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Defendants continued to aggressively market the subject product to consumers, including Plaintiff herein, without disclosing the aforesaid side effect.

146. Defendants knew of the subject product's lack of warnings regarding the risk of irreversible peripheral neuropathy, but they intentionally concealed and/or recklessly failed to disclose that risk and continued to market, distribute, and/or sell Avelox without said warnings so as to maximize sales and profits at the expense of the health and safety of the public, including Plaintiff herein, in conscious and/or negligent disregard of the foreseeable harm caused by Avelox.

147. Defendants' intentional and/or reckless failure to disclose information deprived Plaintiff of necessary information to enable them to weigh the true risks of using Avelox against its benefits.

148. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, wanton, careless, reckless, conscious, and deliberate disregard for the rights and safety of their consumers, Plaintiff suffered severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries, including, but not limited to, irreversible peripheral neuropathy. Plaintiff have endured pain and suffering, has suffered economic loss, including incurring significant expenses for medical care and treatment, and will continue to incur such expenses in the future. Plaintiff' injuries and damages are permanent and will continue into the future.

149. Defendants' aforesaid conduct was committed with knowing, conscious, careless, reckless, willful, wanton, and deliberate disregard for the rights and safety of

consumers, including Plaintiff, thereby entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages in an amount appropriate to punish Defendants and deter them from similar conduct in the future.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment against Defendants as follows:

(a) For general (non-economic) and special (economic) damages in a sum in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court;

(b) For medical, incidental, and hospital expenses according to proof;

(c) For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law;

(d) For full refund of all purchase costs Plaintiff paid for Avelox;

(e) For compensatory damages in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court;

(f) For consequential damages in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court;

(g) For punitive damages in an amount in excess of any jurisdictional minimum of this Court and in an amount sufficient to impress upon Defendants the seriousness of their conduct and to deter similar conduct in the future;

(h) For attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of this action; and

(i) For such further relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

DATED: August 14, 2014

BARON & BUDD, P.C.

By: /s/ Thomas Sims
Thomas Sims
Russell Budd
3102 Oak Lawn Ave, Ste. 1100
Dallas, Texas 75219
Tel: (214) 521-3605/Fax: (214) 520-1181
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED: August 14, 2014

BARON & BUDD, P.C.

By: /s/ Thomas Sims
Thomas Sims
Russell Budd
3102 Oak Lawn Ave, Ste. 1100
Dallas, Texas 75219
Tel: (214) 521-3605/Fax: (214) 520-1181
Attorneys for Plaintiff